# THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894. WASHINGTON OFFICE-141 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one month. Daily only, three months. Daily only, one year ..... Sunday only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cts

.....\$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ...... 20 cts

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

When Indiana wool is 11 cents a pound "good old Democratic times" are back for

taste of crow out of his mouth by going to Buzzard's Bay? Washington correspondents say the closing of Congress was uneventful. But the

Does the President expect to get the

event itself was a great one for the country. The Democratic tariff law has closed the markets of Cuba and South America to

American flour by abolishing all the reci-

procity treaties. Weather prophets are predicting a cold winter, but there is compensation in the reflection that the next session of Congress

will end on March 4. Now that we have a Democratic tariff will open "the markets of the world" Mr. Bynum should take steps to start wheat up to \$1.25 a bushel.

Ex-Speaker Reed says the Democratic party seems to realize what General Butler said in jest, "That nobody was truly unassailable until his character was gone."

"Labor has got to liquidate," said a prominent Democratic capitalist in the East recently. And the liquidation began soon after Mr. Cleveland became President.

When the President communicates with Congress through the medium of private letters to individuals, it seems unnecessary for that body to send a committee to him to ask him if he has anything more to say.

Democrats who have been making inquirles regarding the capacity of Mr. Owen, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, express the fear that Captain Myers's previousness has involved him in no end of

Now that the \$1.10 tax is on whisky and the bonded period is extended to eight years it is not cause for surprise that no tax on spirits has been paid since Monday. Very little will be paid for many days

During the last session of Congress the Populist members introduced bills which would require the issue of over \$35,500,000,000, which is three and a half times greater than the aggregate money in use in the commercial world.

The friends of Speaker Crisp regard it as a snub that the President did not address his last message to him instead of the chairman of the committee on rules. It is also rumored that the President and his associates suspect the Speaker of double-deal-

Chairman Wilson makes haste to say that the Democratic tariff bill is but the first step which the tariff reformers propose to take toward ultimate free trade. It is well to remember all these declarations of war upon the restoration of confidence.

Mr. Pullman appears in a dual character by his testimony. As a landlord, he never heard of the hard times and kept up his rents, while, as a manufacturer, he got prompt information of the hard times and cut down the wages of his employes and

The tabulated returns of the amount of gold held by the national banks of different States show that those of New York alone hold \$80,104,000. This is about \$25,000,000 more than the gold reserve in the treasury. Indiana stands ninth in the list, her banks holding \$3,743,000.

The Sentinel is attempting to make its readers believe that the Sugar Trust will pay 40 per cent. more for raw sugar and sell the refined as low as when raw sugar was free. But to forget its editorials regarding the "defiled bill" which has become a law, the Sentinel will seek every sort of

The New York constitutional convention has passed the following to a third reading and will doubtless incorporate it in the Con-

stitution: No public officer, elected or appointed to a public office, shall, directly or indirectly, demand, receive or consent to receive, either for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telephone or telegraph rates, from any person or corporation, or shall use the same either by himself or in connection with another. Any person violating this section shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-general, and shall also be guilty of a misde-

This strikes at the root of an evil which has grown to serious dimensions. There are very few high public officials nowadays who do not travel on free passes, use telegraph franks and enjoy other favors from corporations. To what extent their official conduct may be influenced by these favors cannot be known, but if the corporations did not believe it was to their interest to extend the favors they would not do it The principle of the amendment is right, though, as the Journal has remarked in an-

other case, it would seem more appropri- by them on the faith of the town's possesately embodied in a law than in the Constitution.

#### MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The speech which Representative Wilson made yesterday in accepting a renomination for Congress was doubtless intended as keynote speech for the Democratic campaign. As late chairman of the ways and means committee, framer of the bill that did not become a law and recipient of the famous Cleveland letter denouncing the one that did become a law, Mr. Wilson is well qualified to speak for a party which is about to begin a defensive campaign on platform of perfidy and dishonor.

Mr. Wilson makes no concealment of his disappointment and chagrin at the outcome of the long tariff agitation. He virtually admits that the new law is not what his party promised nor what the people had a right to expect, but he claims that it is a great improvement on the McKinley law and a long step towards the consummation of complete tariff reform. He does not name the Democratic Senators who prepared the dish of crow which Mr. Cleveland and himself and other Democratic leaders are now trying to digest, but he indicates them clearly enough. "The country knows and history knows," he says, "where to put the responsibility for our partial failure to redeem our pledges to the people and our partial failure to dislodge the great privileged interests from our tariff." In another place he refers to the sugar Senators as "faithless servants to that responsibility which duty and party fidelity placed upon them." This is on line with the President's reference to "the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might." Evidently, Senators Gorman, Brice and Jones are to be held as traitors and, if possible, driven out of the party. This is part of the Demo-

cratic plan of campaign. Mr. Wilson echoes the sentiments and some of the words of the President. "Notwithstanding all its vicissitudes," wrote Mr. Cleveland, "and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, the bill presents a vast improvement to existing conditions." Mr. Wilson says: "With all its manifold failures, its final retention of many protective duties, its objectionable sugar schedule, and its excessive duties on cottons, and woolens, and metals, the new bill carries in it very substantial relief to the people." There will be a great deal of this kind of talk during the coming campaign and the people will be asked to continue the Democratic party in power on account of the alleged benefits of a bill the mere anticipation of which has brought infinite disaster on the coun-

#### SAMPLES OF REDUCED DUTIES.

Now that the Democratic tariff bill is law, numerous misleading statements have been made by Democrats in Congress to show how inconsiderable the reduction from the McKinley law will be. This will be what Mr. Bynum will attempt in his speeches in the manufacturing towns. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who was made a prominent member of the ways and means committee in preference to Mr. Bynum, who was distrusted because he represents a manufacturing district, shows in his speech defending the present bill that the rate of duty on all dutiable goods under the McKinley law was 49.58 per cent., while under the Sugar Trust or Democratic law it is 38.68-a reduction of 10.90 per

The above are the figures which the Democratic organs and orators will present in communities which now see that the cutting down of duties has been a serious blunder. "The reduction has been but 10 per cent.," these deceivers will They are deceptive because the Democratic bill has put a duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar which was free under the McKinley law. In making up the aggregate duties for the McMillin computation a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem upon the \$93,513,549 worth of sugars which came in free during the fiscal year which ended last June will go a long way to neutralize the deep cuts into the duties which have kept foreigners out of the American market and the loss by putting wool on the free list, making the price in Indiana today from 11 to 12 cents a pound.

That the readers of the Journal may be prepared for these deceptive statements we give the following list of reductions of duties on articles prepared by the figuremakers of the Democratic tariff bill and printed in their speeches:

Wool, 160 per cent.; all lumber, except planed, 100 per cent.; hay, 50 per cent.; cattle, 51 per cent.; horses and mules, 68 per cent.; corn broom, 100 per cent.; potatoes, 60 per cent.; flaxseed, 53 per cent.; brick, 331-3; building stone, 50 per cent.; lard, 50 per cent.; flax, 50 per cent.; plate glass, 25 to 33 per cent.; manufactures of glass, 412-3 per cent.; nails, 4 to 46 per cent.; wheels, 50 per cent.; barrels, 331-3 per cent.; tin plate, 46 per cent.; malleable iron castings, 48½ per cent.; hollow ware, 33 1-3 per cent.

These are only a few of the reductions, taken chiefly with reference to the farm and factory products of this locality, but they are enough to indicate the extent to which the security of the McKinley law has been removed by the Democratic and Sugar Trust tariff. And here it may be added that the present law gives less protection to the leading industries of the country than the Mills bill upon which

### the Democratic party was beaten in 1888.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY. The Supreme Court of New York has just rendered a decision of general interest to cities and towns which maintain water works. The decision was rendered on the suit of an insurance company to recover from a town insurance money which the company had paid to a resident of the town for the destruction of his house by fire. Recovery was claimed on the ground that if the town had kept its system of water supply up to the standard of efficiency the fire would have been subdued with but little loss. In the trial court counsel for the town demurred to the complaint and the demurrer was sustained. The insurance company appealed and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court. The latter court held that a town or any municipal corporation which maintains a water service is required to maintain it in a state of efficiency and, failing to do so, is liable in damages to in-

sion and use of a system of water service. "The defendant." said the court, "receives rents for supplying water; it has control over all the employes connected with the water works; it can employ and discharge them at pleasure; they are its servants. The construction and maintenance of the water works is something that was not forced upon it by the power of the State; it could act under the law authorizing it to construct and maintain water works, or refuse to act, at its pleasure; but having accepted the power and authority granted, it became responsible for the proper exercise of such powers." The decision is applicable to every city or town that maintains water works, of which there are several in this State.

#### ANSWERED THEM IN ADVANCE.

Our friends the enemy have been very kind in furnishing us with campaign material this year. In attempting to defend the new tariff bill and the President's action in permitting it to become a law they will be met at every turn by denunciations of it by prominent Democrats including the President himself.

In the Wilson letter the President asked "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?" In his letter to Representative Catchings, apologizing for his action in letting the bill become a law, he attempts to answer the foregoing question by throwing the responsibility on a few Senators. Mr. Wilson, in his speech, yesterday, tried to do the same thing. The Hon. Tom Johnson, Democratic Representative from Ohio, seems to have foreseen this move, for, in a speech delivered in the House on the final passage of the tariff bill, he said:

What, then, shall we say to our constituents if we make this surrender? It is already to be seen what a good many gentlemen propose that we shall say. We are to plead the baby act. We are to say that Democratic party, with the three branches of the national government in its control, was really anxious to carry out its pledges, and would certainly have done so, but that it was prevented by four or five undemocratic Democratic Senators. A nice story this. But will any one believe it? A nice story this! But it will not be true. Mr. Speaker, the responsibility for this mockery of our pledges which this House is now about to indorse cannot be shifted upon a few men. The whole Democratic party, in House, in Senate and in administration, must share it. It is their act. And the Gorman surrender bill is but the logical outcome of the Wilson surrender bill. Administration, House and Senate, our conduct is all of a piece. We have not honestly tried to reduce taxes, as we said we would; we have not honestly tried to abolish trusts, as we said we would. On the contrary, and from the beginning, we have shown the most tender solicitude for the welfare of trusts and rings, the most stolid disregard of our pledges to the people.

Mr. Johnson is as good a Democrat and tariff reformer as either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Wilson but he is not the kind of man to plead the baby act. He answered them in advance.

The following is from the Charleston (S C.) News and Courier:

"It is a notorious fact," says the Indianapolis Journal, "that the negro stands no chance for justice in the South." If the Journal will consult the last United States census, taken under the direction of a radical Republican, it will find that a larger proportion of black and colored people are imprisoned and otherwise punished for crimes in the Northern States than in the Southern States.

If that proves anything it proves that the laws are better enforced in the North than in the South. Conviction for crime does not necessarily argue persecution or a denial of justice. If a larger proportion of negroes are convicted of crime in the North, no doubt a larger proportion are acquitted also. Is a negro charged with crime ever acquitted in the South? However, it is not legal prosecutions or convictions that the colored people down there complain of, but

When Mr. Bynum headed a movement to call a party caucus with a view of ending the tariff fight by accepting the Senate bill the Sentinel said:

We can assure him, in all kindness, that ninety-five out of every hundred Democrats in this congressional district are for the Wilson bill, and would prefer no bill at all to the Senate bill, with the coal, iron and sugar schedues as dictated by the

Again in an editorial on Aug. 7 it said: The opinion is universal that rather than surrender to the Senate no bill whatever should be passed. It is absolutely beyond question that the people will support the House and the President to any limit in this fight, and they do so fully understanding the situation.

The House did surrender to the Senate and the President failed to veto the bill which he had characterized as a measure of party perfidy and party dishonor. Now the Sentinel is enthusiastic in support of

### Could Not Stand the Climate.

Under an order of the War Department an officer of the regular army is now superintending the transfer of nearly three hundred Apache Indians from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to Fort Sill, in the southern part of Oklahoma Territory. These Indians are the remnant of old Geronimo's band of Apaches which formerly terrorized the people of Arizona and New Mexico, and their experience affords an interesting allustration of the effect of climatic changes in producing disease. While they breathed the dry air of the plains, where their ancestors had lived for generations, they were remarkably healthy and entirely exempt from pulmonary disease. In 1886, after having given the government a vast amount of trouble, they were captured and the entire band sent as prisoners to Fort Pickens, Fla. The change from the dry air of the plains to the humid atmosphere of Florida resulted in the development of pulmonary disease, and they soon began to die of consumption. From Fort Pickens they were transferred to Mount Vernon barracks, about twenty-five miles from Mobile, but the climate there was no better, and the deaths from consumption continued. Finally, as a matter of humanity, it was decided to send the survivors back north, and Congress at its last session made an appropriation for their transfer. They will remain a few months in Oklahoma and then be returned to Arizona. Their experience seems to prove conclusively that dry air and comparatively high altitudes are the proper conditions for consumptives, for in their case the change to a lower altitude and humid atmosphere actually developed the disease.

Close upon the death of Mr. John Newell, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, comes the announcement that John C. Gault, formerly one of the leading railroad managers of the West, is dving at his residence in Chicago. Mr. Newell died of apoplexy at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Gault is sixtyfive, and is dying of exhaustion. Both men in their time were regarded as phenomenal workers and prided themselves on their physical and mental endurance and their ability to do two or three men's work They paid the penalty in needless early exhaustion, one being in his grave and the surance companies which lose risks taken other very near it. There are hundreds of

other railroad and business men who are following in their footsteps and who will only learn too late that nature exacts to the uttermost the pentlay for violating her

Single-handed and alone a New York druggist disabled and routed two burglars a few nights ago, his only weapon being concentrated ammonia, which, from a place of concealment, he dashed full in their faces. If burglars knew the deadly possibilities of the contents of a drugstore they would never attempt to rob them.

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Intentions Were Penceful. Watts-Are you hunting work? Dismal Dawson-No. I ain't got no gun, have I?

#### No. Never. Breathes there a man with soul so dead, That ne'er in boyhood's days he's had

A wild desire to grow up

So as to lick his cruel dad?

Somewhat Conceited. First Lawyer-What are you going to do now that your client has confessed? Second Lawyer-Put in a plea of insanity. A man who will make a confession when he has me to defend him must surely be in-

#### Retaliation Threatened.

"If the man who threw that egg with a chicken in it," exclaimed Mr. Barnes Tormer, the eminent tragedian, stepping to the footlights, "will show his cowardly self I will have him arrested for cruelty to animals so quick it will make his head swim."

#### Only a Step.

(The new tariff bill is only a step in the direction of complete tariff reform-Many

Democrats.) Only a step on the national weal, Set at command of an obsolete creed; Grinding prosperity under the heel Of partisan malice and truculent greed. Only one step! Then may heaven defend

Only a step on the fires of the mill, Stamping their glow to the blackness of

tend.

Country and home from what others por-

night; Bidding the loom and the spindle be still; Blasting our industries all with a blight Deadly as that where the samiel's breath Leaves in its pathway the stillness of

Only a step on the wages of toil, Crushed to the plane of the pauper's de-

Yielding its recompense up as a spoil, Cast to importers from over the sea; Leaving it only such home as the slave Shares at the end with the worms of the

"Only a step," these "reformers" declare. Only one step! and they promise us more! Taking the foreigner's trade in their care; Nailing "to let" on our home market's

Worse than improvident Esau are they-Giving both birthright and pottage away.

Only a step! Do the people desire Others to follow as pregnant with ill? Nay; to their self-builded funeral pyre, Set, as a torch, their hernaphrodite bill; Then from its ashes again shall arise The Phoenix of Progress to gladden our

### THE LAW AND THE LETTER.

We get the Democratic tariff and lose the "twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar" at the same time.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) The party is forced to go into the cam-

paign upon a measure to which its own President refuses his signature.-Philadelphia Press (Rep.) Of Cleveland's letter it can truly be said that the ruling passion is strong in death. · · · It doesn't explain away the perfidy

and dishonor clause, nor the filth and slime incident.—Philadelphia North American The country now knows just what to expect. Reinstate Democracy in power in Congress and we will have more uncertainty and more business depression with more cuttings and slashings all along the line.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) For a President to snort in a letter against a bill which he has in his hands to veto, and yet who permits the same to

any President of this Republic has yet made of himself.—New York Advertiser Mr. Cleveland has defined the trusts in an epigram which bids fair to be as widely quoted as his famous "innocuous desuetude." He refers to them collectively as "the communism of pelf" in his letter on the tariff bill addressed to Mr. Catchings.

become a law, is the most pitiable spectacle

-Chicago Times (Dem.) In the reiteration of his (Cleveland's) plea for the admission of free raw materials he has simply re-emphasized his own personal attitude and the attitude to which the Democratic party stands pledged before the people of the United States.

-Philadelphia Record (Dem.) The real pith of the letter is found in the President's acceptance of the Issue as to whether the trusts and combinations "shall sumbit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate laws which the people must obey." -New York World (Dem.)

Although whipped and humiliated as no other President ever has been, he lacks manhood even for real resistance. In trying to state why, in his letter to Mr. Catchings, the President undertook a task much too hard for him. His sole excuse for refusing a veto is that he will not separate from his party.-New York Tribune (Rep.) Still better, "it furnishes a vantage ground," as the President observes, "from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism." And from this vantage ground these further operations are going to be waged, and waged successfully. There will be no step back-

ward.-Chicago Herald (Dem.) If what he (Cleveland) says about the tariff law is true he ought to have signed it; and if what he insinuates of the Democratic party, as represented in Congress, be true, he ought to have shown his courage and statesmanship, and, shall we add, decency, by vetoing the bill in thunderous tones, and manfully pointing out to the scorn of the Nation the rascals who are responsible for it.-Baltimore

American (Rep.) The President says that he is in such love with the Democratic party, and is so proud of its organization that he does not despair of the efforts which will be made to supplant the new tarin bill by one embodying more fully the principle and con-This assurance ditions of free trade. makes us feel at last fully happy. What the country needs is more tariff agitation. We have had so little of it.-Louisville

Commercial (Rep.) In the meanwhile manufacturers, merchants and business men generally will have to do the best they can. They had been hoping that the Democratic party was through with the tariff question for some years at least, and that they would be allowed to pick themselves out of the mud and go ahead. They will read with anger and dismay the announcement of he President that he intends to force them back into the slouga of despond and keep them there.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The widow of Senator Hearst, of Cali-

fornia, is said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policles amounting to \$300,000 on her life. A Boston genius has utilized as a car fender the revolving brush, which is commonly used for street-cleaning purposes. When a person gets in the way, he is literally swept from the track.

Miss Millicent Fawcett, the brilliant senior wrangler of 1890, is about to begin a business career as a civil engineer. Chicago has her counterpart in Miss Anise De Barr, who is a duly accredited and practicing en-

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, a grandson of the famous first Secretary of the Treasury, and the eldest member of a notable New York family, is probably the most picturesque figure in the list of retired officers of the United States army. The General,

i though about seventy-four years old, preserves his erect and soldierly figure almost as well as ever.

The Lady Margaret Grosvenor, whose engagement is announced to the young Prince of Teck, a brother of the Duchess of York, is a daughter of the richest Duke in England. The Grosvenors are also one of the

oldest families in England. In connection with the bequest to the Boston Art Museum, which provides for the erection in its rooms of a statue of Rufus Choate, the story is revived of the great lawyer's comment on a painting of himself by an eminent artist: "It looks like the devil, but it is like, very like."

Mrs. Cleveland has been quite devout in her attendance at the little Methodist church at Bourne, whither she drives from Gray Gables, attended by her maid. The congregation hastens out of church and forms a respectful but curious line on each side of the path, down which Mrs. Cleveland walks to her carriage after the

service is done. The young King of Spain has just been provided with a pretty but costly toy in the shape of an infant regiment. There are about four hundred of these recruits, from five to eight years old; they are equipped with real rifles made on a reduced scale expressly for them at the royal factory. The organization is exactly the same as that of a regiment of the line.

In mercantile circles in Germany there is very little sympathy for the Japanese, and probably one reason is that it is becoming more and more difficult to export to them since they have taken to utilizing the knowledge acquired in Europe for establishing manufactories of their own, for which, of course, they must be applauded, but which, all the same, is against the immediate interests of exporting countries.

One of the joys of the Japanese woman's life is her hairdressing. The ordinary Japanese woman has her hair dressed twice a week. First the assistant hairdresser comes and oils the locks with camelia or sesasum oil, then the principal arrives and spends nearly an hour in piling up the hair so that it will indicate the caste and age of the woman and whether she is "maid, wife or widow." For all that is expressed by the arrangement of the locks in Japan. The women sleep upon neck blocks, carefully hollowed out so that the hair may remain undisturbed all night. For ladies of high degree these blocks are beautifully lacquered and decorated. They generally have a little drawer into which the superfluous ornaments can be put at night.

When all is said an' all is done, With talkin' an' with writin', They can't shet out the shinin' sun Nor keep the fish from bitin'.

I have a friend who draws in ink, And of his work so much folks think, They come for it whene'er he becks. The things he draws? Oh, they are checks. -Buffalo Courier.

The burglar almost burst with rage And smote himself upon the head. When he tried all night to crack a safe And found it was a folding bed. -New York Morning Journal.

## FOR THE MASSES

ONE UNIVERSALIST MINISTER'S CLAIMS FOR UNIVERSALISM.

Second Day of the State Convention-Rev. Mr. Bushnell's Paper on Higher Criticism.

The cozy audience room of the new Universalist Church was filled yesterday for the second day of the State Convention and Ministerial Circle meeting. Rev. Mr. Forshner, of Pendleton, was moderator for the meeting. The devotional exercises for the morning were led by Rev. T. S. Guthrie, of Logansport. There were several short talks and Rev. Steier made a brief address. The standing committee announced its decisions. Rev. James Haughton, who has been on the Collamer circuit, was changed to Brownston. Rev. C. F. Bushnell was given the circuit formerly held by Mr. Haughton, and will have Collamer, Cromwell, Claypool and Huntertown, Rev. Henry Groves was continued on the Milan, Rising Sun, Manchester and Burlington, Ky., circuit.

The paper of the morning was read by Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of Roann. The subject was "The Higher Criticism." He considered the Bible as merely human literature and to be judged by standard applied to all other literature. The results show, he said, that no part of the Old Testament was written by Moses; that the Pentateuch was a collection or compilation of three narratives by unknown authors and of different dates pieced together at a comparatively late period by unknown writers. The Song of Deborah, in Judges v, he thought, is the oldest of all complete portions of the Old Testament, written about 1050 B. C. He said that there is very little else to be found of an earlier date than 22 B. C. Most legislation and so-called Mosaic law, he claimed, is of later date than the beginning of the fifth century, while some of the Psalms, Proverbs and Job and Daniel were written from 100 to 300 years before Christ lived. The writer advised the taking of a neutral position and not accepting or rejecting conclusions without more evidence than we have at the present. The paper was discussed and complimented for its character. The auditors were divided in their conclusions. Some agreed with the writer and some did not. Rev. T. E. Ballard, of Crawfordsville, Rev. Messrs. Guthrie, Somers, Brown and Lewellen discussed

The officers of the Ministerial Circle elected were: President, Rev. H. N. Brown, of Dublin; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Bushnell, of Roann. The next meeting will be held at Pendleton by invitation of Rev. Mr. Forshner, the time to be decided by the executive board. At the afternoon session "Sunday Schools" was the subject. The president of this branch of the work is C. T. Swain, of Dublin. Eight schools were represented by delegates. Out of eighteen schools in the State fifteen reported. There is a total of 105 officers, 86 teachers and 865 scholars. with an average attendance of 640. The treasurer, Rev. J. H. Hewitt, reported a balance of \$152.90. The Sunday schools want to get \$1,000 for a permanent fund to in-

vest. The money is collected by a Sunday

"The Successful Sunday School" was the

subject of a paper by H. R. Milhouse, of

school levy.

this city. The general idea of the paper was that the Sunday school must get out of its present rut. He condemned the international lessons which were prepared from Evangelical standards, as they were not correct for the Universalist. This paper was discussed by Rev. Messrs. Ballard. Sommers, Guthrie and Lewellen. Rev. J. McCord's topic was "Universalism-Why Is It Not More Popular with the Masses?" He took the ground that most people are ignorant and superstitious, and that they followed the religion which best represented their ignorance and supersti-Even in America the best classes and best educated do not have the followers, he claimed, that the less educated do. In illustrating this he referred to Sam Jones going to a town and drawing large crowds with his bar-room slang, and the president of Harvard or some other college drawing an audience of fifty or one hundred. "Universalism will not come down to the level of the masses," he said. The speaker would not advise parents to send their children to the orthodox churches, but rather have them taught at home by literature of the Universalist Church, if there was not a Sunday school in the place where they lived, Mrs. Rose B. Stewart, of Muncie, talked of the value of the lessons of temperance in the Sunday schools. The Sunday school election resulted as follows: President, C. T. Swain, of Dublin;

vice president, Roy Huddleston, of Dublin; corresponding secretary, Cora M. Forsher, and treasurer, J. H. Hewitt, of New Castle. The Sunday schools will meet next year at a place to be decided. The 4clock session was for the Young People's Union. There were reports from the different unions in the State and from all of the officers on the progress of the unions. The evening sermon was given by Rev. J. F. Carney, of Muncle, on the subject of "Duty." The convention will be in session to-day and this evening there will be dedicatory services at the church.

Mr. Dunham Will Not Accept. Rev. Warren Dunham, of Indianola, will not accept the pastorate of the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church at Bloomington, as the salary is not as large as that he is receiving at Indianola. Rev. G. N. Luccock recently resigned the pastorate of the Bloomington church.

### THE PRICES OF SUGAR

TRUST PROMPTLY ADVANCES RATES UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

Consumers Already Get Five Pounds Less for a Dollar-Conditions In-

In big black type the Sentinel of yesterday morning declared that "sugar is 58 cents less per 100 pounds than it was a year ago." The Sentinel was nearer correct than usual when it speaks of such matters. Aug. 27, 1893, the jobbers' price of granulated sugar in this city was \$5.59 hundred pounds. Yesterday the price was \$4.35, or 24 cents less a hundred. The Sentinel, or the person who furnished it with its figures, selected a date last year when sugar was bigh because the crop

was short and the stock was controlled

by speculators.

dicating Further Decrease.

The Journal has obtained from the most reliable sources-the records-some figures which expose the duplicity of the Sentinel and make it evident that it was attempting to humbug its readers. Jan. 2, 1894. the price of the American Refining Company, which is the official name of the American Sugar Trust, for granulated sugar in New York was \$4 a hundred, and the trust's agent in this city delivered it to jobbers or wholesale dealers here for \$4.35. After that there was a slight advance, but again June 1 the price was \$4 in New York and \$4.35 here. At that date it was known to the trust that its bill would become a law, and the price was gradually advanced until yesterday the New York price was \$5 and the Indianapolis price \$5.35, an advance of \$1 on each one hundred pounds. That is an advance of 25 per cent. to the trust in New York-

a very good start. There is no reason for this advance except the imposition of the duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar. And that reason is only a pretext, since the raw sugar from which the granulated is made cost the refining trust no more in January and May than did that of which the present \$5 granulated is made. Moreover the trust has enough sugar in its warehouses which was imported without the 40 per cent. duty to supply the country for five or six months. The trust has the matter in its own hands. It could keep the price of sugar where it was June 1 if it desired, but it being worth 40 per cent. more by manipulation, because all sugar imported now must pay that duty, it can advance the price of granulated sugar 40 per cent. above the June price of \$4 per hundred. which would make the New York price \$5.60 and the Indianapolis price \$5.95. "I do not think," said a dealer, yester-

day, "that the trust can put granulated sugar much above \$5.25 a hundred. Say that the price of raw sugar is \$3; add a 40 per cent, duty and the price would be \$4.20. The cost of refining is, say 50 cents, and the differential duty 12½ cents, or 62½ cents, which added to \$4.20 makes \$4.82½. The difference between that figure and \$5.25 would not only be a large profit, but any advance would invite Germany and France to import refined sugar, which would pre-"But you forget," said a listener, "that the duty on refined sugar is also 40 per

cent, and the foreign importer must pay 40 per cent, ad valorem upon the price of refined sugar. If the price of refined sugar is \$4 per hundred at the port of New York before the duty is paid it will be worth \$5.60 when the duty is added. To this must be added the differential duty of 12% cents a hundred, making the price of the imported \$5.72½. Therefore the trust can safely put up its price to \$5.70 without fear of foreign campatition, and even above that figure, as not enough sugar is now beyond the control of the trust that can be spared by other nations to materially

affect the trust's price."

If \$5.70 is the limit at the present price of raw sugars to which the trust can safely push the price, \$6.05 would be the Indianapolis price, and that price would be over 39 per cent. over the price of June 1, 1894. It remains with the trust whether it will make a further advance or be satisfied at the present with 25 per cent, on the New

York price. If the Sentinel had been seeking for facts to present to its readers, it would have gone to any reputable retailer of sugar and learned that during May and a part of June the trade sold twenty-two pounds of granulated sugar for \$1, whereas it is now selling but seventeen pounds for that money. Twenty-two pounds for a dollar is 4.54 cents a pound and sevente n pounds for a dollar is 5.88 cents a pound—an increase of 1.34 cents a pound, and an increase of 1.34 cents on 4.54 cents is 29.73 per cent. That is, the increase since May to the consumer of granulated sugar who buys

a dollar's worth at a time. At the rate that sugar is advancing some retailers are asking a dollar for sixteen pounds, and several leading retailers told the Journal yesterday that before September is through they expected that would be the retail price. Sixteen pounds for a dollar means 6.25 cents a pound, or 1.71 cents a pound more than the May price-an advance of 37.66 per cent.!

How many sugar consumers understand the grasp which the Sugar Trust has on the trade? Do they know that the retailer who sells a barrel of sugar a month in Indianapolis must march to the orders of the trust or go out of the sugar business? Such is the case. It has an agent and a stock in this city, which is sold to wholesalers, There is one price for all, and all must sell at a certain figure named by the trust-that is, not below a certain figure. All the jobbers or wholesalers in Indiana must sell at the price given them by the secretary of the Indiana association, which is given him by the trust in New York. If a jobber should sell a barrel of sugar a fraction or a cent below the trust price, he could be expelled from the association and the trust would not furnish him another pound of

And so with the retailers. All of them who do business in Indianapolis must sell at the price named by the association. Aug. 9 that agent's circular made the price seventeen pounds of granulated sugar for a doilar. If any retailer should advertise to give eighteen pounds for a dollar, he could not get another barrel to retail. One dealer, to win trade, announced twenty pounds for a dollar, and so sold it. When he went for another stock he could not buy a barrel in any city.

Last winter several of the jobbers felt like rebelling against the tyranny of the trust, but when they had considered the matter they thought it better to continue to sell sugar than not to have any to sell, Under the present regulation, jobbers are sure of a small profit and retailers are equally certain of the same, Before this arrangement jobbers and retailers rarely made any profit in sugar, unless the latter did so by selling less than sixteen ounces to the pound.

The American granulated sugar is the best in the world, and has been so for years. The refinerles of Germany and Eng. land do not make so fine granulated sugar as does the trust or as did the trust competitors before they were gobbled up.

# BRIBE TAKER ARRESTED.

New Orleans Councilman Caught in the Act of Accepting \$100 for His Vote. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23. - Councilman

Doudoussat, who is already under indictment, was caught this morning in the act of taking a bribe to influence his vote in the Council, and was immediately arrested. Officers of the law and others were witnesses of the crime. Charles Sherman has been trying for some time to get an ordinance through the Council, but it became evident to him that he would be unable to do so unless he greased the way. He opened up negotiations with Doudoussat and made the latter an offer for his vote, but Doudoussat thought the amount first offered too small, and held out for Sherman made an agreement to meet coudoussat this morning in a saloon at the court of the Treme and Bayou road to close the bargain. Sherman was present on time and Doudoussat also turned up at the hour agreed on. The men entered into conversation, and after some talk came to an agreement as to the value of Doudoussat's vote, which he fixed at \$100. Sherman was provided with the money, and immediately handed it to the councilman, who accepted it and put it into his pocket. The two men were then about to part company, when private detective O'Malley and officer Aucoin, who had seen the whole transaction, stepped up to Doudoussat and placed him under arrest, charging him with accepting a bribe. Doudoussat was taken immediatey to the station, and when searched the money which had been paid to him by Sherman was found on his person. It was marked, Doudoussat had fallen into a trap, He was indicted some weeks ago, and was to have been tried immediately after the Callahan case ended, but the principal witness was out of the city on a physician's certificate and could not appear, and the case went over. Doudoussat has a wife and